the proven role of Pakistan as a state sponsor of terrorism and the like are part of these pressure tactics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b) Of late, the US Government has not been insisting that India become a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Currently, the non-proliferation objectives identified by the US Government in South Asia are first to cap, then reduce and finally eliminate the possession of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The US Government has proposed that India consider non-deployment of Prithvi missile. Government's well known position rejecting international or regional non- proliferation regimes which are not universal, comprehensive, non-discriminatory and verifiable has been reiterated to the us on several occasions. In its interaction with the US Government, India has highlighted the indigenous and transparent nature of its missile development programme and has reiterated its position that a decision to deploy certain weapons system would be based primarily on Government's assessment of India's security environment.

(c) The US Government has taken the position that Government of Pakistan is no longer supporting terrorism in India but it would continue to impress upon Pakistan to cease aiding and abetting militants in India. Government have conveyed that evidence of Pakistan's support to terrorism in India continues to mount and Pakis" tan's complicity in this regard remains a matter of deep concern for Government and the position of the US Government is based on political factors unrelated to the ground reality.

Indian Stand at UN Human Rights Commission

4613. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India was represented, at the UN Human Rights Conference held in Geneva recently, by Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Finance Minister, alongwith the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and Dr. Farooq Abdullah, the former Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, what was Government'! precise stand as against the case presented by Pakistani Prime Minister relating to the Human Rights in Kashmir at that Conference?

THE' MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b) India was represented at the 50th UNCHR Session by a high level India delegation drawn from a cross section of political spectrum which included Dr. Manmohan Singh (Finance Minister), Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee (Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha), Dr. Farooq Abdullah (former Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir) and senior officials. Government of India placed the true facts regarding the situation in J & K, to the attention the International Community and countered Pakistan's case by drawing attention in particular to Pakistan's interference in India's internal affairs by aiding and abetting terrorism in India. Government's stand was that J & K is an integral part of India and India's parliamentary democrecy, independent judiciary, free and vibrant press provide a transparent and effective system for promotion and protection of human rights, which obviates they need for any fact-finding Mission. India's stand in countering the case presented by the Pakistani Prime Minister on human rights in Kashmir was effective in isolating Pakistan at the UN Human Rights Commission. Eventually Pakistan withdrew the resolution voluntarily and unconditionally.

Visit of French Delegation to India

4614. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU :
SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK :
SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKAR DAVE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the French delegation comprising of senior French Senators which visited New Delhi in the second week of February, 1994 expressed concern over Pak-attitude towards Kashmir and condemned the cross-border terrorism perpetrated by